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DUBOIS COUNTY, INDIANA, BY
CLEMENT DOANE.

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WEST SIXTH STREET.

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JOHN L. BRETZ,
Attorney at Law,
—AND—
NOTARY PUBLIC.
OFFICE IN SCHUMACHER'S BLOCK
JASPER, INDIANA.

Will practice in all Courts of this and adjoining
counties. Particular attention given to Collec-
tions and Conveyancing. June 11th, 1880—17.

Francis J. Reinhard,
Attorney at Law,
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Will practice in the Courts of Dubois and adjoining
counties. Collections attended to promptly.
OFFICE: East Sixth Street, near Public
Square. April 23, 1880—17.

Eugene A. Ely,
Attorney at Law.
Office on corner of Main & Fifth Streets, over the red
drug store.
PETERSBURG, IND.

Will practice in Pike, Dubois and adjoining counties.
and in the Federal Courts.
Will attend regularly at all the terms of the Dubois
County Court. Jan. 9, 1880—17.

BRUNO BUETTNER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
And Notary Public,
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Will practice in all the Courts of Dubois and
Perry counties, Indiana. Jan. 9, 1874.
CLEMENT DOANE
Attorney at Law.
JASPER, IND.

Will practice in the Courts of Dubois county, and
attend faithfully to business entrusted to him.
Office in the "Courier" building, West Main Street.

W. A. TRAYLOR. W. S. HUNTER.
TRAYLOR & HUNTER,
Attorneys at Law,
JASPER, INDIANA.

Will practice in the Courts of Dubois and adjoining
counties. Particular attention given to col-
lections.
Office one door East of the St. Charles Hotel.

J. E. McCULLOUGH. OSCAR A. TRIPPET.
McCULLOUGH & TRIPPET
Attorneys at Law.
Real Estate and Collecting Agents,
JASPER, INDIANA.

Partners in Civil practice only.
OFFICE:—In Schumacher's block,
West Main Street.
Aug. 15, 1879—17.

J. F. DILLON. C. H. DILLON.
Dillon & Dillon,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
OFFICE over Jos. Trexler's Saddler Shop.
JASPER, INDIANA.

Will practice in the Courts of Dubois and adjoining
counties.
H. C. HOBBS
Eclectic Physician
JASPER, INDIANA.

TENDERS his professional services to the citizens of
Dubois County, and hopes to merit a share of
patronage.
OFFICE:—South Side of Public Square;
residence at Union Hotel. Aug. 2, 1880—17.

EDUCATIONAL COLUMN.

CONDUCTED BY J. M. PLEASANT.
This column, by kindness of the proprietor of the pa-
per, is the property of the teachers of Dubois county, for
publication or discussion of any matter of interest to
the public schools which may arise. Every teacher,
school officer and friend of education in the county is
earnestly requested to aid in sustaining this column
liberally. Communications for this column should be
sent to J. M. PLEASANT, JASPER, INDIANA.

Composition.
English Composition is not down in
the curriculum of our common schools
and is not recognized as a branch. Tech-
nical grammar has entirely usurped its
place, if it ever had any place to usurp,
and the entire time which is devoted to
the study of language is employed in
teaching the barren technicalities of
grammar; barren because the fruitage
of such instruction is so meager. Our
pupils are taught grammar but they fail
to make a proper use of their knowledge.
They know the parts of speech and their
accidents; they can rattle through the
various paradigms with volubility and
ease; they know the rules and exceptions
"according to Harvey" as they formerly
knew them "according to Pinneo," and
they can do violence to the "King's En-
glish" with the accomplished innocence
and ease of those who have never gazed
upon the pages of a modern English
grammar. Now the object of a knowl-
edge of English grammar is to correct
the infelicities in our language, of which
everyone has an abundant supply, and to
lead us to use the mother tongue with
grace, accuracy and ease. Grammar in
the public school should be a MEANS and
not an END, and if it is not taught in con-
nection with language lessons, the time
spent upon it by the pupil is, in a meas-
ure, wasted. Our pupils come to us
using a great mass of crooked English,
which requires constant attention on the
part of the teacher to straighten. We
cannot correct this crookedness by put-
ting a text-book on grammar into their
hands, and having the set lessons learned
and recited.

Horace Greeley said, that the way to
resume specie payments was to RESUME
the way to teach our pupils the correct
use of the English language is to have
them use the English language correctly.
They must have constant exercise in
composition and the language must be
carefully corrected by the teacher. It is
better to teach the child a correct use
of language than to teach him how to
correct errors which he may make in using
it. Very few of our pupils recollect any-
thing about the technicalities of grammar
after leaving school.

Now, in our opinion, so far as the com-
mon schools are concerned, Harvey's
grammar is entirely superfluous.
There is no time for its study, and taking
into consideration the advancement of
the average pupil when he leaves our
schools no need for it. The elementary
work contains all the information on
grammar he will really ever need, and a
great deal more than he will ever make
use of unless he has had constant exer-
cise in composition writing along with
his grammar lessons. There are num-
bers of teachers, who will dissect pas-
sages in Shakespeare with all the skill and
dexterity of a grammatical surgeon, yet
are absolutely horrified if asked to write
a short essay upon an ordinary topic.
They are afraid to attempt to clothe their
thoughts in becoming dress, because they
do not know when the clothing fits. Do
they know where the fault in their in-
struction was? Let us stop, then, so
much of this "dry-as-dust" analysis of
extracts from Shakespeare and Milton,
and use a part of the time in teaching the
pupil how to arrange and express his
thoughts concisely and clearly. The
practice of composition writing will fur-
nish the child with a more extensive vo-
cabulary and teach him its proper use;
the study of English grammar as com-
monly conducted will never do this.
Composition will develop his powers of
reflection and original suggestion; the
study of grammar will never do this.
Composition will develop his powers of
observation by leading him to examine
critically the subjects which he discusses.
Will English grammar, as ordinarily
taught? It is to be hoped, that, in the
schools of Dubois county this winter, the
teachers will give a fair portion of their
time, such a portion as the importance
of the subject demands, to giving in-
struction in this too much neglected
branch. That they will make the study
of grammar subsidiary, and an aid to the
study of language. Let each teacher dili-
gently follow some system in giving in-
struction in composition, and we shall
never hear from the pupils the complaint
that "they know but can't tell."

COUNTY FAIRS.—We acknowledge with
pleasure an invitation from S. Wood,
Superintendent, to attend the Loogootee
Fair, to be held from Sept. 14th to 18th.
The Loogootee Association has always
had profitable and pleasant meetings,
and the members of the Association think
the coming one will be a greater success
than ever before.
We have also received the Premium
List of the Petersburg fair, to be held
Sept. 6th to 10th. A large number of our
citizens will attend it.

AT GOVERNMENT EXPENSE.

China, Croquet, and a Carriage for
Mr. Hayes' Use.

One Set of Dishes that Costs \$15,000
—No Longer Simplicity of Living in
the White House Under Republi-
can Administration.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The admirers
of the Fraudulent Administration have
for a long time held up as a model Hayes'
apparently simple mode of living. The
total abstinence people pointed to the
fact that no wines or spirituous liquors
were served upon his table. Those who
maintained that the reason was the
stinginess of the de facto President were
told that Mr. Hayes had an independent
fortune, which enabled him, if he choose,
to enjoy an unusual share of the luxuries
of this life. Recent information obtained
from the office of the Second Comptroller
of the Treasury, who audits the expendi-
tures of the Executive Mansion, may sur-
prise the believers in the innate purity
and honesty of R. B. Hayes.

Complaints have been made from time
to time by the veterans who occupy the
Soldiers' Home of the deprivations they
are compelled to endure during the
summer months by the presence of Hayes
and his large family at that institution.
They occupy the splendid quarters of the
commanding officer during the heated
term, are served with the choicest fruits
and vegetables grown upon the place,
and, if the soldiers' tales are to be believed,
get the cream and choicest butter
from the Home dairy, while the inmates
are served skim milk and inferior butter.

Gen. Grant was supposed to be rather
profligate in his tastes. He spent much
money on his private table, gave rich en-
tertainments, and the White House
crowd consumed large quantities of li-
quors and cigars. Babcock attended to
the expenditures for public buildings
and grounds during almost all of Grant's
administration. Babcock had liberal
ideas. The Government paid the cost of
keeping horses, coupes, wagons, &c., for
the private use of public officials. In-
deed a dog, which was kept by Gen.
Grant's private secretary, cost the Gov-
ernment about \$500 for board before the
fraud was ascertained and exposed by
the Democrats. The following is a sam-
ple expense voucher under Grant's ad-
ministration:

The U. S. (for sundries) to Patrick Sweeney, Dr.
1872, Sept. 20.—For board and care of dog for July,
August, and September, three months, at \$10. Ap-
plication on: used in place of watchman \$30
Received as above. Paid by check No. 328, dated
Sept. 30, 1872, for \$41, on Treasurer, Washington.
I certify that the above account is correct and just, the
articles to be (or have been) accounted for in my return
for the third quarter of 1872. O. E. BANCROFT,
Major of Engineers, U. S. A.

The tastes of the present occupants of
the Executive Mansion have run in a
different groove. The mania for rare
china seized upon Mr. and Mrs. Hayes.
They ordered a dinner set from the Hav-
lands at Limoges, which cost \$15,000.
Every plate in the service is a work of
art. Mr. Hayes said when the contract
was made for the purchase of the set that
he would employ an American artist to
make the designs. Each piece was to be
decorated differently, all representing
different American game birds, animals,
fish, and hunting scenes. The Havlands
supposed that Mr. Hayes would pay the
American artist for furnishing the de-
signs. Instead, the artist demanded of
the manufacturers \$3,000 for his services.
They paid him, and say that in conse-
quence they make no profit on their work.
The American coat of arms is painted
conspicuously upon every dish. The
Government will pay for this dinner ser-
vice, it being charged to the furniture ac-
count. Very soon after Mr. Hayes went
into the Executive Mansion he felt the
need of exercise. It was therefore sug-
gested that croquet was an innocent and
entertaining game, which could be played
in the open air without damage to
reputation. It would be just the thing
to while away the summer evening hours
at the Soldiers' Home. Instead of de-
voting \$10 of his annual income of \$50,
000 to the purchase of a croquet set, Mr.
Hayes sent a messenger to the store of a
stationer in this city and ordered a set of
croquet, to be charged to the Govern-
ment. The following voucher, the origi-
nal of which is in the Second Comptrol-
ler's office, will show how the White
House croquet set was paid for:

Date.	Description.	Application.	Cost.
1877.			
April 24.	For 1 set croquet	Refurnishing	\$10
July 10.	For 8 boxwood balls	Ex Mansion	6
			\$16

Received at Washington, D. C., this 12th day of July
1877, from Lieut-Col. T. L. Casey, corps of Engineers,
the sum of sixteen dollars and no cents in full pay-
ment of the above account.
Check No. 624 dated July 13, 1877, on Treasury of the
United States for \$16.00.

(Signed in duplicate) J. BRADLEY ADAMS.
I certify that the above account is correct and just, the
articles to be (or have been) accounted for in my
return for the 3d quarter of 1877. THOS. LAMONT CASEY
Lieut. Col. of Engineers.

Although Mr. Hayes had been given
more clerks than his predecessor, General
Grant, and the car fares of messengers
are paid by the Government, he was con-
vinced in 1878 that a new carriage was
needed for the convenience of the Exe-

cutive Mansion. He wanted a vehicle
which would accommodate a large fam-
ily comfortably. Mr. Crook, the dis-
bursing officer of the White House, was
ordered to make the purchase. He did
so, as the following voucher shows:

Report No. 212,647.
W. H. Crook, Disbursing Officer,
Executive Mansion.
34 and 4th quarters 1878.
To Andrew J. Joyce, carriage manufacturer, 413 4th, and
416 Fourteenth street.
July 15.—To six-passenger rockaway \$400

Aug. 25, 1878.
The officers of the Treasury Depart-
ment refuse to allow the vouchers for
Executive Mansion expenditures to be
seen. The people will never know how
many articles for personal use, like the
croquet set and the dog hire have been
paid for by the Government under
Grant's and Hayes' Administrations un-
til a Democratic President is elected. Mr.
Hayes' excuse for the purchase of the
passenger rockaway is that the needs of
the public service demanded the vehicle.
No idea of economy ever entered his
mind, for first-class six-passenger rocka-
ways, suitable in every way for the busi-
ness of the Executive Mansion, can be
bought for \$350. A vehicle built in the
costliest manner, trimmed with the finest
leather and silver, adapted for the con-
veyance of a gentleman and his family
from the White House to his summer
place in the suburbs, is worth just as
much as the Government paid for the
Executive's rockaway. Moreover, it is
whispered that the carriage has been sent
to Ohio to be stored.

Nearly all of the Cabinet officers keep
handsome equipages at the expense of
the Government. Gen. Devins and Carl
Schurz drive about in one-horse rocka-
ways. For the use of the Post Office De-
partment a handsome six-seat Victoria,
drawn by two stylish-appearing bay
horses, is provided. The driver is paid
by the Government, and often in the
evening this equipage may be seen roll-
ing over the fine roads in the Soldiers'
Home grounds or on the drive to Bright-
wood, while Judge Key or his first as-
sistant, Tyner, seated within, enjoys the
scenery and fresh country air. The State
Department has its two-horse vehicle
also, and the War and Navy Departments
have substantial carriages at the service
of the Secretaries. If reform in the pub-
lic service is intended to include a return
to the simple habits of the founders of
the Government, then reform is not to
be looked for in the present Administra-
tion.

Garfield Convicted by a Republi- can Committee of Congress.

On the 14th day of January, 1873, Jas.
A. Garfield, then a member of Congress
from Ohio, said, under the solemnity of
an oath, before a committee appointed
by Congress, as appears from the report
of the Poland Committee:

"I never owned, received, or agreed to
receive any stock of the Credit Mobilier
or of the Union Pacific Railroad, nor any
dividends or profits arising from either
of them."

After hearing all the evidence attain-
able the committee submitted the follow-
ing report:
He (Garfield) agreed with Mr. Ames to
take ten shares Credit Mobilier stock
but did not pay for the same. Mr. Ames
received the 80 per cent. dividend in
bonds and sold them for 97 per cent. and
also received the 60 per cent. cash divi-
dend, which, together, paid the price of
the stock and interest, and left a balance
of \$329. This sum was paid over to Mr.
Garfield by a check on the Sergeant at
Arms, and Mr. Garfield then understood
this sum was the balance of dividends
after paying for the stock. Signed by
Luke P. Poland, of Vermont.
N. P. Banks, of Massachusetts.
George W. McCrary, of Iowa.
W. E. Niblack, of Indiana.
W. M. Merriek, of Maryland.

Three of the members of the above com-
mittee were Republicans, and in their
report, submitted to a Republican Con-
gress, they found Garfield guilty.

It is worthy of note, a Western journal
remarks, that no attack has yet been made
upon the personal character of Gen. Gar-
field by any man who served with him
in Congress and had an opportunity to
know him in daily intercourse.—[Ireland
Argus.
The Argus or other Republicans who
may believe that silly western journal
are referred to the report of Judge Poland
published in to-day's Courier. Luke P.
Poland, of Vermont, was one of the most
upright Judges and Congressmen, though
a strict Republican. Gen. Banks, and
Secretary of War McCrary, were always
leaders in that party in Congress. Hon.
W. M. Merriek, was long a Judge of
Circuit Court, while this Circuit has
never had a better or safer Judge than
Niblack. Each of the five members of
that committee, his fellow-members in
Congress, had been Judicial officers, ac-
customed to sifting evidence, and were
selected by Republican Speaker Blaine
for that quality, and that reported unani-
mously, under the solemnity of their
oaths, that he had perjured himself, as
well as taken the Mobillier bribe. How
that for personal character?

Democratic Outpouring.

THE CANVASS THUNDERING!

LARGE TURN OUT!

Torch Lights and Music.

The opening of the Democratic can-
vass on the 14th inst. was auspicious ev-
erywhere, large numbers of people who
are in favor of honest men and honest
government turning out in every county
of the State, to lend the encouragement
of their presence and aid to the gather-
ing movement for a reform in our Na-
tional affairs. In Dubois county the
masses of the people are in earnest, and
we send greeting to our brethren of other
counties, with the word that we will
show an increased Democratic majority
this fall. Circumstances prevented Col.
Taylor filling his appointment here last
Saturday, but the gallant and eloquent
Capt. Dobbins was on hand, and right
well did he discharge his duty.

The meeting at the Court house, in the
afternoon, was not so large as we have
seen gathered there, but the large room
was comfortably filled by representative
persons from all over the county, and
Capt. Dobbins' speech well repaid them
for their time and trouble. In response
to the plea of the Republican party for a
longer lease of power, on account of the
grand things they claim to have accom-
plished, he showed the fallacy of the
claims of that party, and then compared
the twenty years' rule of Republicans
with the rule of Democrats previously,
and every candid hearer was convinced
that the Democracy had added more
grandeur and solid worth to the Union
than their opponents. His review of the
monetary questions between the two
parties was scathing and irresistible,
while his arraignment of the policy of
the Republicans in regard to free men
and a free ballot, and their tendencies to
centralization by military interference at
elections, was unanswerable, and several
Republicans who listened to him ac-
knowledgeed the force of his arguments.
He also alluded to the fact that no one
charges the Democratic candidates with
dishonest or dishonorable acts, and that
the Democrats do not make such charges
against Garfield and Arthur, but that Re-
publicans, prominent as ex-Gov. and act-
ing President Hayes, down to Murt Hal-
stead, of the Cincinnati Commercial, have
not hesitated to charge them both with
dishonest acts, and that no Republican
has ventured to attempt to defend them.
His speech was well matured and logical
throughout, and his eloquent appeal at
the close to fair-minded Republicans to
weigh well the men and measures in-
volved in this contest, and act as honest
conscience should dictate, and vote with
the party of right, and which was sure of
victory, was well received and will no
doubt bear good fruit.

But the meeting at Huntingburg at
night was a rouser and a surprise to all.
About 75 went over from Jasper on the
extra train, with the Hancock Glee Club,
and a martial band. They were met at
the depot with a procession of 200 torch
lights headed by the fine Cornet Band,
and a large concourse of citizens, who
were full of enthusiasm for the cause, and
escorted to a grove, where a stand and
seats had been erected, and where from
800 to 1,000 persons were assembled.
Senator Traylor introduced Mr. Dobbins
in a few well chosen remarks, who then
addressed the multitude in an argument
of great power, and which was well re-
ceived. The speech over, the band play-
ed some soul-stirring music, the glee club
sang a song, the torch-light procession
re-formed, and marched back to the de-
pot, where after more songs, and enthusi-
astic cheers for all the Democratic candi-
dates, and everybody connected with the
meeting, the crowd dispersed, well-
pleased with their efforts in behalf of free-
dom and right.

The only French General Garfield ever
learned was CREDIT MOBILIER, and now
he is very, very sorry for that.

A man froze to death on the hottest
day this summer at Carroll, Ia. He got
into a refrigerator car while drunk, and
was locked in.